A Recommendation Based Comparative Information of Tuning Mechanisms for Performance Management in Hadoop

Anusha R J, L.RamaParvathy

ABSTRACT---Organizations around the world nowadays collect and handle large datasets which demand parallel and distributed processing. To enable parallel processing, several parallel and distributed frameworks, such as Apache Hadoop and Spark exists.Hadoop configuration parameters are closely related to the utilization of resources such as CPU, memory and network. Tuning these parameters thus becomes one of the important approaches to improve the resource utilization of Hadoop.For automatic tuning of configuration parameters for the new job, various tuning and recommendation methods have been proposed. This paper provides comparative analysis which deals with the parameter tuning and hence performance tuning for Hadoop.In this paper, benefits and limitations of the various tuning methods and a complete study of the conducted research are examined. Also, this paper provides details of some existing open issues and also future research recommendations.

Index Terms - Hadoop; configuration Parameters; performance tuning; online configuration recommendation; resource utilization optimization.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the methodology of Big data era, large quantities of data are as a rule consistently created from different sources. This huge and growing data should be stored and prepared effectively and monetarily. So as to fulfill such a necessity, a few major big data handling platforms, for example, Spark, Hadoop, and Storm have been created by various application situations. In these stages, a gigantic scale job can be broken down into a gathering of moderate measured sub-jobs, and arranged by a circulated cluster including different nodes.Currently,the huge information stages have been comprehensively used in various fields, for instance, web ordering, information mining, log examination, AI, money related examination, budgetary investigation, logical reproductions, and bioinformatics examination.

The big data preparing stages are huge and muddled. Their inner various segments interface with each other and commonly mutually control task execution forms. Past examination has exhibited that the execution of a major information job is impacted by various components, for instance, job qualities (checking the traits of job's program and the characteristics of dataset), asset allotted for the job, and parameter setup. In Big information stages, adjusting the exhibition related parameters is one of the incredible ways to deal with improve the efficiency of jobs.However,as the data scale develops and the taking care of farthest point of cluster improves, the default parameter esteems, which customarily have been picked in before landings of enormous information stages, are never again appropriate for customers. For immense scale occupations in down to earth creations, the default setups every now and again present execution issues, or even employment disappointments. To avoid such undesirable conditions and improve the presentation of occupations in big data stages, it is essential to tune the estimations of appropriate parameters circumspectly to find the ideal parameter arrangement. Due to the OK assortment of jobs, a conclusive perfect design that is proper for a wide scope of occupations does not exist. Therefore the parameter setup of huge information stages ought to be tuned at a superior granularity as shown by the characteristics of the present qualities of jobs.

One instinctual thought is to iteratively execute the activity under however many setups as could reasonably be expected, and select the design with the best execution. In any case, owing, to the high cost; it is unfeasible to execute such manual tuning methodology [4, 5]. Here we take Hadoop for example: Hadoop has more than 190 MapReduce related arrangement parameters [22], where in excess of 20 parameters altogether influence job execution. There likewise exists complex relationship among a segment of these parameters. These parameters set up an enormous and jumbled design space for tuning. Without in-depth learning of the job's static and dynamic traits, even for Hadoop experts, fabricating an altogether looking space is as yet an amazingly relentless and tedious work. Along these lines, how to find the ideal setup consequently in a short time has transformed into a basic issue in improving the execution of performance in Big Data Frameworks.

This paper is a key precise about the parameter tuning and upgrading systems of Hadoop.It examines about different techniques, for example, self tuning, programmed tuning and calculations for tuning the parameters to accomplish ideal resource usage and execution time. Giving the applied parts of execution tuning is the primary target of this paper. The significant discoveries of this examination are recorded beneath:

- Giving a review of the current performance tuning methods.
- Grouping performance tuning into units based ontechniques like scheduling, Scaling, Data Locality and Tuning.

Revised Manuscript Received on February 14, 2019.

Anusha R J ,Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Technical and Medical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India (anusharj@gmail.com)

Dr.L.RamaParvathy, Professor SSE, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Technical and Medical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. (ramaparvathyl.sse@saveetha.com)

- Listing the benefits and drawbacks of the existing performance tuning techniques for Hadoop.
- Comparing the main challenges for the Performance measurement techiniques in Hadoop.
- Listing the guidelines for future research and open issues about Performance tuning in the Hadoop.

The articles and journals analyzed in this paper uses some Service parameters which indicates Quality, for example, data locality, fault tolerance, heterogeneity, scalability, job or Task Completion time, performance, cost, and load balancing. Therefore, we provide a brief discussion of them.

- *Data Locality*: It refers to the "proximity" of the data with respect to the Mapper tasks working on the data.
- *Heterogeneity*: It means nodes with different as computing ability present in cluster.
- *Fault tolerance*: It refers to the working strength of a system in unfavorable conditions
- *Scalability*: It is the property of a system to handle a growing amount of work by adding resources to the system.
- *Makespan*: It is the total time length between the end-time of the last scheduled MapReduce job and the start-time of the first scheduled MapReduce job.
- *Resource Utilization*: It is the process of strategically measuring how effectiveness of resources in Hadoop clusters.

The different segments in the articles are masterminded as pursues: Hadoop and its segments are introduced in Section 2. Segment 3 audits the related work. Segment 4 deliberately reviews the Performance tuning approaches in the Hadoop and classifies them. Besides, this area gives a correlation of the techniques for the chosen articles. Segment 5 talks about the got findings. Some open issues are expounded in Section 6. At last, Section 7 displays the conclusion along with the paper restrictions.

II. BACKGROUND

Hadoop is an Apache open source system written in java that permits appropriate handling of enormous datasets across groups of PCs utilizing simple programming models. The Hadoop system application works in a situation that gives conveyed capacity and computation across clusters of computers.

The Hadoop framework is classified as follows:

A. Hadoop common

Hadoop Common refers to the collection of basic utilities and libraries that help alternative Hadoop modules. It provides the file systems and operating dimension abstractions. The JAR records and scripts to begin Hadoop and scripts for Hadoopstart up are incorporated into Hadoop Common.

B. HDFS

Hadoop Distributed File System as appeared in Fig 1 [24] is very fault tolerant and is intended to be deployed on minimal cost equipment. For adaptation to non-critical failure, each file is partitioned into one or more blocks that are kept in the DataNodes with the replication. The default replication factor is three.HDFS's position policy is to put one replica on one hub in the nearby rack, another on a hub in an alternate (remote) rack, and the last on an alternate hub in a similar remote rack. The DataNodes assumes liability for client's write and read operations. The cluster incorporates a NameNode, a server to control access of information to clients. The file framework namespace tasks are performed by NameNode that determines which blocks ought to be situated on which DataNodes.Hadoop utilizes a Secondary NameNode also called as the checkpointing server.

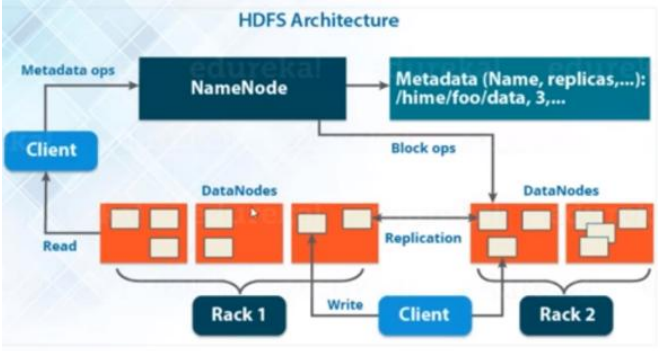

Fig. 1.HDFS architecture [24]

C. MapReduce

MapReduce has incorporated a computing model and its execution. In MapReduce, input information are normally prepared in parallel as autonomous pieces through map jobs .An information key/value set is taken by map task formed by a customer and the intermediate key/value sets are prepared. The yields of the map task are organized and assembled by key. All the middle key/value sets identified with the comparative keys are consolidated by reduce task formed by the customer. Consequently, at any rate one yield key/value sets are made. Securing the final yield in a yield file is the last function of Map Reduce structure. The reduce stage occurs after the map stage is finished completely. Fig. 2[25] exhibits an instance of Map Reduce dataflow.

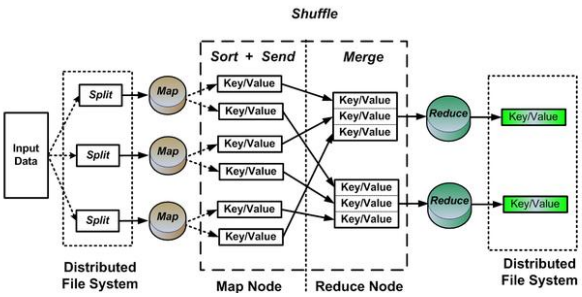

Fig. 2.MapReduce data flow with multiple reduce tasks [25]

D. YARN

One more Resource Negotiator (YARN) was exhibited as an asset management layer of Hadoop. It is currently defined as a dispersed operating framework for large information applications. A JobTracker master node and at any rate one TaskTracker slave node are consolidated into MapReduce

v1. Each Task Tracker is created with a static allotment offixed-size"slots", which are isolated into “reduce and map slots”. Regardless, the commitments of JobTracker and TaskTracker in MapReduce v1 are segregated by Yarn into four particular elements: (1) The Resource Manager is a solitary administration for the entire cluster to designate the assets over all applications using the asset necessities of the applications. (2) The Application Master organizes the sensible holders and tracks their improvement. There is one for each application you continue running in the group. The exhibition of the application in the cluster is overseen by Application Master. (3) The Node Manager screens every hub's asset usage inside YARN. One of these organizations continues running on all of the worker hubs. (4) The Container allots the assets on the accessible hub for each particular application. Fig. 3 [23] exhibits the YARN plan. The YARN offers flexibility to run any application in a bunch.This has been approved by many programming systems that YARN has just been pulled in. For instance, batch processing is performed utilizing MapReduce, networked handling using Storm and real-time data analytics utilizing Spark by means of YARN.

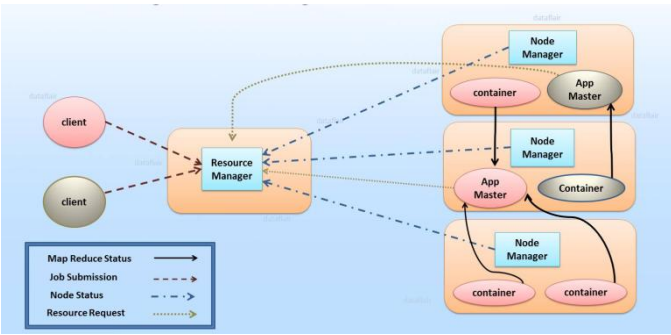

Fig. 3.YARN Architecture [23]

III. MOTIVATION AND RELATED WORK

Research on performance analysis of MapReduce began over seven years prior. The vast majority of the prior works contemplated the scheduling mechanism of MapReduce in heterogeneous environemnt, such as the one displayed in [18] that discusses about the “dynamic-tuning evaluation-scheduling algorithm” reliant on history to gauge the task assignment time decisively by perusing the historical backdrop of each Map or Reduce Task stage explicitly in the job and tuning the value powerfully dynamically. This fails to address the issue of the time advancement and data placement before propelling the job.

The main issue that spurs this work is the way to improve the execution of Hadoop utilizing the most ideal technique. The broad number of setup parameters of Hadoop group makes the endeavour of parameter tuning much irksome. Perceiving a great deal of parameters that would help accomplish a perfect demonstration is exceptionally repetitive and work concentrated.

Another inspiration is versatility investigation about the Hadoopframeowrk. It is a practical encounter that the quantities of MapReduce jobs will raise all of a sudden with new applications develops. For example, around the times of huge advancement, a great deal of MapReduce jobs explicitly for the big development would be submitted. Extra servers may be required and assignment of assets ought to be taken consideration for fulfilling execution necessities.

In [14] “Self-Adaptive MapReduce Scheduling algorithm” is proposed to improve the capability of the map reduce scheduling by taking less proportion of estimation and gives high exactness. In any case, this method functions admirably it can allot just a single job to every datum node and does not work with increasingly number of tasks distributions.

Automatic-tuning methodologies have been as of late proposed and can be orchestrated by the layer where tuning occurs: application tier, structure tier and resource tier.

Existing parameter tuning systems can be commonly isolated into two classes: framework-based procedures and history-based techniques.

Automatic tuning methodologies focus mainly on execution improvement of individual MR jobs. These strategies hope to construct exact execution forecast models, given the applications, input datasets and run – time condition. With model or framework based procedures, a parameter look for stage is directed to find close perfect parameter values for execution improvement of MR Jobs. A couple of frameworks, for instance, profiling [4], genetic calculations [1] and “random-forest” calculations [20] are used to fabricate definite desire models and to look close perfect parameter arrangements. Most model-based self-tuning techniques require a preparation stage that may require additional time and resources in order to create and set up the execution models. What's more, consequent to building execution models, changes in the MR jobs, input datasets, or running circumstances may require duplicating or retraining the models.

The history based strategies [4, 16, and 19] use the recorded information of finished jobs to characterize these jobs into a few groups, each with its own ideal job configuration. A new job would be appointed to one group, whose optimal configuration arrangement can be adopted to configure new job. The above mentioned strategies extraordinarily accelerate the way toward streamlining job configuration, accordingly lessening the absolute preparing time of the job. Be that as it may, if the new job is not at all like any of the finished jobs, or if the finished jobs should be renamed when refreshing the authentic information, it might set aside a long effort to decide the ideal design for recently made job groups. Such circumstance would back off the preparing of submitted jobs and diminish the overall performance of cluster. Likewise, if there isn't sufficient authentic information to group jobs, the exactness of these techniques would be seriously corrupted.

Moreover, there are extensive quantities of business tuning advisers for Hadoop tuning ([4]); be that as it may, tuning is a hand-made procedure which expects clients to have a profound learning about the Hadoop framework design and the impact of every parameter on the execution of the application. Generally those tuning guides depend on instruments used to screen Hadoop jobs and rely upon the cluster of computer deployment decisions.

In [4] "Profiling and Performance Analysis Based Self-Tuning(PPABS) system" we see that gathering factual information to make virtual profiles and assessing the execution time utilizing the scientific model requires critical dimension of expertise.Morever,sinceHadoopMapReduce is advancing constantly with modifications in the executives of outstanding tasks at hand ,the numerical model additionally must be refreshed. Along new forms of Hadoop being discharged, these scientific frameworks probably won't be appropriate, because of which framework based methodology may fail.

In Many frameworks, the definite idea of the conditions of the execution on the parameters isn't known unequivocally for example the execution of the framework can't be communicated as a scientific capacity of the parameters Consequently, the parameter setting that offers best execution can't be registered apriori.However,the execution of the structure can be looked for some irregular parameter setting either from the system or a test system of the system.Hadoop Map Reduce demonstrates this discovery nature ,since it isn't all around organized in Structured Query Language. In such frameworks, one can fall back on "black-box" or "simulation-based" improvement strategies [19] that tune the parameters subject to the yield seen from the framework test system without knowing its interior working. There are issues in reproduction in that the cross parameter conditions ought to be considered or taken into account and since it is computationally costly to hunt such an extensive parameter space, it is imperative for "black box optimization" techniques to mention as couple of objective facts as could be allowed.

To the best of our understanding, no work has focused on giving an extensive order as for the performance tuning techniques of Hadoop reliant on scalability, scheduling, resource usage, self tuning, adaptable tuning and streamlining techniques. The present article audits the different strategies to diminish the execution time, improve asset utilization, scalablity,data region and programmed tuning of Hadoop parameters which gives visions to the distinguishing proof of open difficulties and recommendations for future researchers.

IV. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE TUNING TECHNIQUES

To tune the presentation of Hadoop applications, the related investigations can be ordered into three principle classes, including information flow enhancement, task/resource schedule optimization and Hadoop Configuration Optimization.

A. Review of Tuning and Optimizing mechanisms

Scalability :In[19], WaxElephant,a practical Map Reduce simulator loads real MapReduce outstanding tasks at hand got from a verifiable job log created on generation Hadoop groups, and replaying the activity execution history.. The simulator tunes different Hadoop parameters which influences the framework performance and gives job execution proliferation at the granularity of errands .It additionally simulates an expansive scale Hadoop cluster, complete execution tests requiring little to no effort, therefore assessing its adaptability and execution rapidly and precisely.

Additionally in [21], apriori algorithms to be specific "VFPC (Variable Size based Fixed Passes Combined-counting)" and "ETDPC (Elapsed Time based Dynamic Passes Combined- counting)" are proposed to improve performance by decreasing the execution time of MapReduce framework. The performance streamlining is accomplished by diminishing the amount of passes reliant on the consolidated goes of Apriori in a solitary MapReduce stage. These calculations are adaptable with extending size of dataset and achieve extraordinary speedup with growing number of hubs.

Self Tuning: In [4], a "PPABS (Profiling and Performance Analysis Based Self – tuning) framework" includes two unique stages called the Analyzer, which readies the PPABS to shape a lot of proportionality classes of MapReduce application for which the perfect Hadoop setup parameters are resolved, and the Recognizer, which arranges an approaching obscure job to one of these equality parameters so its Hadoop design parameters can act normally tuned. This improves execution of MapReduce Jobs contrasted with the execution time of the jobs with default setup. The confinements here are that the extent of the examinations is little however in actuality the Map Reduce application needs a substantial number of compute resources and furthermore comprises of heterogeneous nodes which is not handled here.

PPABS is restricted uniquely to CPU and I/O tasks and this does not sufficiently show how the strategy is to be conveyed in genuine Hadoop HDFS condition.

In [15], a "Noisy Gradient Algorithm (Simultaneous perturbation stochastic approximation SPSA)" is proposed which modifies the parameters utilized by Hadoop to assign resources for program execution. This algorithm is versatile (parameters can be effectively included and evacuated), free of Hadoop version and has numerous perceptions to expel the arbitrariness in the activity which emerge because of the underlying hardware. It considers cross-parameter connections by means of inclinations at each point and can be utilized to setup parameters notwithstanding when cluster size changes powerfully.

In [11], mrMoulder comprises three segments the configuration archive, the suggestion engine and the tuning standard set. Each arrangement in the setup vault can fill in as a contender for the suggestion engine, which can endorse a nearby perfect design for each new job. The configuration archive is worked through tuning a great deal of outstanding jobs needing to be done made by agent huge data applications. The suggestion engine contains three modules: a profiler, an update scheduler, and a progression of likeness measurements created by collective separating technique. Exactly when another activity arrives, it would right off the bat be executed and profiles on its precedent dataset. The likeness networks at that point suggest a close ideal design for the new job subject to the profiling result. Exactly when the activity completes, the update scheduler can pick

whether to invigorate the likeness networks as demonstrated by the group's heap level and the properties of the activity itself, henceforth strikes a harmony between proposal effectiveness and suggestion quality. The tuning guideline set contains different parameter tuning rules, all of which demonstrates the course and sufficiency of progress for a particular parameter under different execution conditions. For a running job, if the presentation of single tasks is as a rule lower than foreseen, the present setup is balanced reliant on these standards and associated with coming about tasks clearly.This tuning strategy is constrained to single tenant condition and investigates the parameter determination mechanism when a solitary job is running.

In [3], the Derivative Free Optimization (DFO) is proposed to solve many bound-obliged improvement problems.DFO strategies require just the accessibility of objective values yet no subordinate information. The black-box approach dependent on DFO techniques use estimates gathered during production runs of the real framework, staying away from absence of exactness that influences cost models.DFO strategies endure issues that are noisy like resource sharing.DFO strategies runs the jobs in production and stores the best qualities for the design parameters. One disservice of this technique is the need to execute the job a few times to acquire the optimum configuration. Two optimization techniques specifically The Bounded Optimization BY Quadratic Approximation strategy BOBYQA (which gives performance enhancements around 20%) and The Constrained Optimization BY Linear Approximation technique COBYLA (which demonstrates an improvement factor of 3.5) are utilized to deliver great advancements for both convex and non convex issues.

Algorithms for Tuning: In [6],a Greedy Search Algorithm "(Automated Benchmarking Configuration Method (ABCM))" is proposed which outputs for the ideal arrangement of design parameters by perceiving a particular number of starter top entertainers against a short form of the full enormous data during the essential stage hunt and a while later pass them on to the second stage for a further tuning of the parameter esteems against a full gigantic information, specifically a two-phase search process.ABCM is made of four significant portions actualized in Java:ABCM primary ,Configuration Generator ,TestDFSIO benchmark, and Log Analyzer.The ABCM fundamental co ordinates the coordinated efforts between Configuration Generator, Log Analyzer and HadoopHDFS,in solicitation to recognize sets of parameters for execution improvement and prescribes the perfect qualities for those parameters. The Configuration Generator normally makes property<NAME and <VALUE> sets of intrigue and after that spares them reliant on the definitions and estimations of the properties as given in the Parameter Table.

Genetic Algorithm: Genetic Programming is used to build up a wellness function subject to the running of Hadoop job tests that can be considered as CPU or I/O escalated. A Genetic Algorithm is used to streamline the setup parameters of Hadoop.It is associated with the wellness function created by the hereditary programming to check for the perfect or close perfect settings of the Hadoop parameters.

In [17], an H-Tune (a viable Hadoop Configuration tuning approach) is proposed to definitely demonstrate the execution of MapReduce applications and suitably scan for the ideal design, we propose H-Tune dependent on gathering displaying and metaheuristic enhancement. In H-tune first the exhibition assessments crosswise over different various arrangements with different data sizes are assembled by a presentation profiler. The ensuing profiles are used to set up the relapse models in the execution indicator, which is in the long run used to anticipate the execution time of an application. Using the indicator, it is pragmatic for the setup streamlining agent to seek through the gigantic Hadoop design space to find the perfect configuration. H-Tune is lightweight and non intrusive execution profiler to get the runtime results of the MapReduce applications and make their exhibition evaluations. This philosophy predicts the execution time of Big information applications with any info information lists and any Hadoop setups correctly.

Scheduling: In [5], A "Fuzzy Prediction controller" is proposed for self-improvement of the amount of simultaneous MR employments to amplify the throughput of the MR occupations in the Hadoop System. It totally improves execution of MR employments by changing a solitary parameter in YARN with little consideration of asset utilization examples of the MR occupations. This method is insufficient to convey execution degradation due to assignment disputes, for instance, I/O clashes.

In [18], parameter Dynamic-tuning calculation based history estimates advancement of an task correctly since it continuously tunes the heaviness of each period of a map task and a reduce task as demonstrated by the chronicled estimations of the heaps. The evaluation-scheduling calculations decline the wasting of system assets by evaluating the free opening before moving a straggler task on this hub.

Also in [14], a Self Adaptive MapReduce (SAMR) calculation improves the effectiveness of the map reduce scheduling calculations. It works better than any existing map reduce scheduling calculations by taking less proportion of figuring and gives high accuracy. The K-means clustering calculation together with SAMR is used to figure the review and precision incentive to evaluate the system execution. This methodology finds the data hub that is the closest and most capable hub in the pack of hubs and designates the jobs to that hub. This improves the Map Reduce process. The structure execution is being controlled by assessing the review and exactness value according to the database thusly diminishing the execution time of the MapReduce system

Resource Utilization: Hadoop occupations experience the ill effects of imbalanced outstanding tasks at hand during reduce stage and inefficiently use the computing and network resources. To tackle these issues two algorithms the Locality-Based Balanced Schedule (LBBS) and Overlapping-Based Resource Utilization (OBRU) are proposed to advance the "Locality-Enhanced Load Balance (LELB)" and the "Map, Local reduce, Shuffle and final

Reduce (MLSR)" stages. Enhanced algorithms, LBBS and OBRU, are proposed to deliver a progressively adjusted balances workload and better allocate computing resources. First the LELB is improved by gathering partition environment during the map stage as opposed to inspecting data before running the job. At that point the rationale for choosing partitions just as the data structure of the LELB is improved. As to MLSR, the OBRU algorithm is introduced which is separated into three stages, local reduce, shuffle and final reduce and utilized it to distribute computing and network resources all the more successfully.

In [9], "HEDA(Hadoop-based Exact Diameter Algorithm)" is proposed for Hadoop reliant on "BFS algorithm(Breadth First Search)".HEDA processes the most limited ways from all hubs to every single other hub of the diagram, eccentricities of the all hubs and the radius and measurement of an enormous undirected graph. All of these estimations are exact and these measures can be associated with some authentic issues. The objective of these measures is to find the general criticalness of a hub in the outline, which has a couple of crucial applications in genuine circumstances. The purpose of this examination is to separate the effect of various design parameters on the profitability of Hadoop in HEDA iterative calculation, performing assortments of the estimations of these parameters in different instructive records and various bunch sizes.

Data Locality: In [13], an information territory based Scheduler is proposed which apportions input information squares to the hubs dependent on their handling limit. Likewise timetables map and reduce undertakings to the hubs dependent on their figuring capacity in the Heterogeneous Hadoop group. The scheduler is in charge of settling on choices on which assignment to be executed at what time and on what machine.

B. Discussion and Comparison of the evaluated strategies

In this subsection, 21 selected articles are reviewed and table I, II, III and table IV looks at the advantages and restrictions of each study. These articles and techniques have the below noticeable problems:

- The data placement and data locality in the Hadoop cluster is intended to keep running on homogeneous arrangement of nodes, and the performance of MapReduce is decreased in Heterogeneous conditions where nodes have various qualities.
- Model based techniques have the drawback of reproducing or retraining models when there are changes in MR jobs, input datasets or running conditions.
- History based strategies for parameter tuning and streamlining would hinder the processing of submitted jobs and lessen the general efficiency of the cluster, if there isn't sufficient recorded information to group jobs and exactness of these techniques would be seriously corrupted.
- Self tuning and programmed tuning of algorithms centre essentially around execution improvement of individual MR jobs yet must be stretched out to MapReduce jobs of the considerable number of nodes in a Hadoop cluster and ought to likewise concentrate on Scalability and scheduling to improve the performance of the Hadoop cluster.
- The history based and model based tuning strategies fundamentally centre with respect to improving the job performance yet disregard the time expended in optimizing the parameter setup.
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TABLE IComparison of various Techniques for Scheduling

Technique	Article	Topic	Advantage	Weakness
Scheduling	Xu Zhao et al.(2012)	"A Parameter dynamic-tuning algorithm based on history in heterogeneous environment"	• High Asset Utilization • Low execution Time • Considered heterogeneity	• Without considering time optimization • Without considering data locality
	R.Thangaselvi et al.(2015)	"Improving the efficiency of MapReduce scheduling algorithm"	• High accuracy • Low execution time • Improves efficiency • Considers heterogeneity	• Works well when we one task is assigned to each data node
	NenavathSrinivasNaiket et al. (2018)	"A Data locality based scheduler to enhance Mapreduce performance in heterogeneous environment"	• Low execution time • Improves data locality •Enhances Performance • Considers heterogeneity	• Without considering large heterogeneous Hadoop cluster

TABLE II Comparison of various Techniques for Scalability

Technique	Article	Topic	Advantage	Weakness
Scalability	Joao Paulo Barbosa Nascimento et al (2017)	"Assessing and Improving the performance and Scalability of an Iterative Algorithm for Hadoop"	• Improves the execution time by 80% • Increases CPU utilization multiple times and accomplishes a speedup of 92% linearity	• Without considering Heterogeneity. • Recommends configuration parameter values specific to only some problems.

	Neepa Shah et al(2017)	"Scalability Analysis of Semantics based Distributed Document Clustering Algorithms"	• Reduces clustering time • Supports scalability • Reduces high dimensionality • Generates good quality clusters	
	XingchengHua et al.(2018)	"Scalable Performance Tuning of HadoopMapReduce:A Noisy Gradient Approach"	• Improves the performance • Provides Fault tolerance	• Without considering execution demonstrating with variable group asset. • Mix of H-Tune and Resource utilization isn't considered.
	ZujieRen et al.(2012)	"WaxElephant:A Realistic Hadoop Simulator for Parameters Tuning and Scalability Analysis"	• Low cost • High Scalability	• Simulated results have the maximum error of 36% and only about 85%jobs have error less than 15%
	Anshul Gandhi et al.(2015)	"Model driven Autoscaling for Hadoop clusters"	• High accuracy • High Scalability	

TABLE III Comparison of various Techniques for Data Placement

Technique	Article	Topic	Advantage	Weakness
Data placement	Jianjiang Li et al .(2018)	"Am Improved Algorithm for Optimizing MapReduce Based on Locality and Overlapping"	• High resource Utilization • Low execution time	
	Anton Spivak et al.(2016)	"Data Preloading and Data Placement for Map Reduce Performance Improving"	• Low execution time • Improves performance	• Without considering Heterogeneous environment • Without consideringnetwork speed connectivity between nodes

TABLE IV Comparison of various Techniques for Performance Tuning

Technique	Article	Topic	Advantage	Weakness
Performance Tuning	Sudhakar Singh et al. (2017)	"Performance Optimization of MapReduce-based Apriori algorithm on Hadoop Cluster"	• Improves Scalability • Achieves Good Speedup	• Does not consider job completion time
	Dili Wu et al. (2013)	"A Self Tuning System based on Application Profiling and Performance Analysis for Optimizing HadoopMapReduce Cluster Configuration"	• Improves Performance. • Low execution time.	• Without considering the affectability examination to decide the effect of individual parameters. • Local searches may be useless.
	Gil Jae Lee et al.(2016)	"Hadoop Performance Self-Tuning Using a Fuzzy Prediction Approach"	• Improves Performance.	• The cross-layer approach controlling both occupation level and undertaking – level synchronization isn't considered.
	Lin Cai et al (2017)	"A recommendation-based parameter tuning approach for Hadoop"	• High recommendation quality • Low recommendation time • Low execution time • Improves Resource Utilization	• Without considering multi tenant environment • Does not think about connection between job execution, resource utilization and parameter setup.
	Sandeep Kumar et al.(2017)	"Scalable Performance Tuning of HadoopMapReduce:A Noisy Gradient Approach"	• Low execution time • Takes cross parameter interactions into account	• IterationTime in the learning phase is high. • Algorithm has to be adapted to work with Apache Spark.
	Diego Desani et al.(2016)	"Black-box Optimization of Hadoop Parameters Using Derivative-free Optimization"	• Low execution time • Low cost	• One disadvantage of this strategy is the need to execute the job several times to obtain the optimum configuration.

V. RESULT &DISCUSSION

In the past segments we examined the different exhibition tuning strategies of Hadoop .Now, a measurable investigation of the proclaimed methods in performance tuning in the Hadoop will be considered. Table V demonstrates the primary properties of the talked about strategies like sort of Hadoop environment, hubs utilized for usage etc.The fundamental focal point of analysts in the chosen papers is on certain parameters, for example, time and execution as appeared Table I, II, III and IV however scalability, adaptation to non-critical failure are not considered in a large number of the tuning and scheduling mechanisms.

At last Table VI presents the rundown of advantages of the examined gatherings. It shows that scheduling methodologies contrasted with different systems have separated highlights, for example, High resource usage, Low execution time and High Performance. The Scalability procedures have separated highlights, for example, Low

expense and High Scalability yet have low adaptation to internal failure. The data placement procedures have separated highlights, for example, high resource utilization, high performance, low execution time and minimal effort however does not consider Scalability and adaptation to internal failure. The Performance tuning strategies focus just on the execution time of the jobs and Hadoop execution yet don't focus on different factors, for example, cost, resource utilization and data locality.

VI. OPEN ISSUES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Some important challenges and open issues are discussed and investigated in this section for future research work.

- Heterogeneity is one of the important causes for performance variation in the hardware as well as workload characteristics. The performance varies by performing the same task on various nodes with different system configuration. Some factors such as job type and number of Hadoop's task can cause performance degradation. The existing methods are unable to handle this with different nodes with different configurations hence performance degradation occurs.
- Performance tuning of Hadoop applications requires new technologies at multiple layers i.e. application layer, framework layer or resource layer. In recent years not much of performance attention has been paid to tuning at the framework or the resource layer. One limitation that makes the exploration of performance tuning techniques not up to the mark is the unavailability of systems which can provide an accurate measurement of performance for evaluation and verification. Therefore, designing tools to measure performance at all layers is necessary.
- Further, existing papers have considered only Hadoop 1.So future works should include YARN framework from Hadoop2 for distributed computing. Storm makes it easy to reliably process unbounded streams of data, doing for real-time processing what Hadoop did for batch processing and Spark uses in-memory cluster computing that increases the processing speed of an application.Therefore, developing a framework which addresses multiple quality issues and platform heterogeneity is necessary.
- The vast majority of the examination in the field of Hadoop booking is centered on improving makespan.A genuine open issue in scheduling algorithm is that various employments have diverse quality issues necessities and just a predetermined number of strategies have been considered in the tradeoff among numerous quality prerequisites in the Hadoop structure, for example, data locality and makespan.
- Establishing big data capabilities to the mobile environment is really challenging and is still an open issue. A portion of the restrictions in carrying Big Data applications to cell phones are memory, processing power and vitality resources. Giving a dispersed figuring model to huge dataset processing in mobile environment is considered for future work.

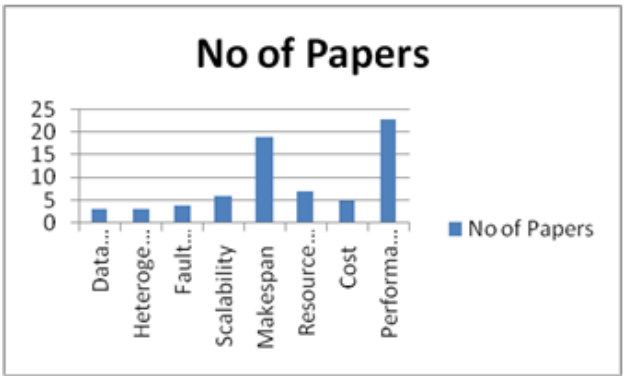

Fig.4. Parameters from the selected papers

VII. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATION

This paper compares the previous and the present methodologies for Hadoop performance tuning in a systematic way. In the first section, we have overviewed Hadoop and its components. Then; we have elaborated the research approaches and have grouped 21 articles into their respective tuning mechanisms. Also, important approaches of each category and their benefits and limitations are discussed. To develop more efficient performance tuning methods in the future which will include multiple quality requirements into consideration, we have also defined and listed the challenges for the different methodologies. The future researchers will find more effective tuning mechanisms in big data environments based on the results of this work.

This paper has produced an elaborate and complete study of the performance tuning mechanisms in Hadoop. It explains about existing limitations as well for future studies.

TABLE V A comparison of the critical criteria in Performance tuning mechanisms in Hadoop

Technique	Data locality	Heterogeneity	Fault tolerant	Scalability	makespan	resource utilization	Cost	Performance	Implementation
	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	10 nodes
Scheduling					✓	✓		✓	3 nodes
	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	7 nodes
				✓	✓			✓	8 nodes
Scalability				✓	✓			✓	4 nodes
				✓	✓		✓	✓	25 nodes

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			✓	✓			✓	✓	50 nodes
	✓			✓			✓	✓	2 nodes
	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	5 Nodes
Data placement	✓				✓	✓		✓	8 nodes
				✓	✓			✓	5 nodes
									6 nodes one master and5 slave nodes
					✓			✓	
					✓			✓	2 Nodes
		✓						✓	3 nodes
					✓	✓		✓	7 nodes
			✓		✓			✓	9 nodes
			✓		✓			✓	9 nodes
Performance Tuning					✓	✓		✓	7 nodes
									8 Servers, 15 VMS on each server so 120 VMs
					✓		✓	✓	
					✓			✓	3 Nodes
							✓	✓	29 nodes
					✓			✓	5 nodes
			✓		✓			✓	8 VMs

TABLE VI BRIEF SUMMARY of the Benefits and LIMITATIONS of the discussed sections

Technique	Benefits	Limitations
Scheduling	• High resource utilization • Low execution time • High Performance	• Remunerationamong multiple quality requirements is hard
Scalability	• Low cost • High Scalablity	•Remunerationamong multiple quality requirements is hard • Low fault tolerance • Scalability and fault tolerance not considered
Data locality	• High Data locality • High resource utilization • High performance • Low execution time • Low cost	•Remuneration among multiple quality requirements is hard
Performance Tuning	• Low execution time • High Job Performance	

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